NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1892.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The National Tribune for Six Weeks for 10 Cents.

There have been so many calls upon us to supply THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to parties until after the election, that we have decided to make an extraordinary offer. We will send the paper for six weeks to any address for 10 cents. This will accommodate many thousands of our readers who have wanted to place the paper In the hands of friends and acquaintances, not now readers of it, until after We hope that they will now exert themselves to send in clubs from every postoffice. Every comrade can give \$1 to have the truths presented by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE placed in the hands of 10 men who should be enlightened. Bestir yourselves in this matter at once, comrades. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! - A SPLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agri-

cultural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819. Last Winter it passed into the hands of

new management, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover, and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15 h of each month, and gives a larger amount of better reading matter for the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to secure the best available information on all farming matters.

The American Farmer is thoroughly nonpartisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of foreign countries. It is particularly carnest in its support of the tariff on wool and the development of the sheep-raising industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutton that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flockowners. Besides this it has departments devoted to Dairving, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latestissued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps the readers of The American Farmer are given just as remable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of The American Farmer, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusually good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 NEW YORK AVENUE. Washington, D. C.

Sample copies free. Send for one. SPEAKS OUT IN MEETING.

The Durham (N. C.) Globe is no more malignant in its views than other Cieveland organs, but it speaks out more freely than many dare do. It says:

The pension fraud is theft, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The South has been taxed to death to pay this grand army of rascelsthese bottle-scarred bums, who reach in the empty palm-and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to kit 'em again. Vegrants and mendleants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked.

THE English vessel-owners are about to make a general reduction of 10 per cent, in the already low wages of their seamen. Can't some wild-eved free trader show that this is a direct result of the McKinley Bill? President Cleveland, and his hostility to the This is a great offer.

"SICK AND WELL."

This is the paragraph in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance which was intended as a special sop to the veterans of wounded

But our pension-roll should be a roll o honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who, in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly. the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension-roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their country-

men should be ungrudgingly acknowledged. An old rhyme, of world-wide application, on account of its innate truth, runs thus: When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would

When the devil got well-the devil a monk was he Mr. Cleveland as a candidate and Mr. Cleveland as an official are in as different frames of mind as his Satanic Majesty when sick and when well.

Out of office and a candidate for it, he is like the devil when sick,-overflowing with promises to be good-very, very good in the future. Once in office, he is like the devil when well-entirely regardless of his fair promises and words "smoother than butter." Then the "war that was in his heart manifests itself in his tongue and hand.

As a candidate he can prattle meaningless phrases like the above. As President, and when a measure is before him to give practical effect to these fair promises, he can write such brutal insults as these extracts from his message vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill:

I cannot but remember that the soldiers of our civil war, in their pay and bounty, received such compensation for military services as has never been received by soldiers before since mankind went to war; that never before, on behalf of any soldiery, have so many and such generous laws been passed to relieve against the incidents of war; that statutes have been passed giving them a preference in all public employments; that the real needy and nomeless Union soldiers of the rebellion have been to a large extent provided for at Soldiers' Homes, instituted and supported by the Government, where they are maintained together, free from the sense of degradation which attaches to the usual support of charity. . . .

It is sad, but nevertheless true, that already in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith, stimulated by those who as agents undertake to establish claims for pensions. * * *

This bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity.

So arrant was Mr. Cleveland's hyprocrisy in this matter, that it was intolerable even to his party friends, and they did not hesitate to expose and denounce it on the floor of the House of Representatives, and 175 members of that House-out of 300 present to pass the bill over his veto.

Col. C. C. Matson, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and afterward Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, presented the report of the committee, which was signed by all the members-nine Democrats and six Republicans-and it was a scathing exposure of Mr. Cleveland's flagrant double-dealing with regard to the matter. It abounds in such sentences

The Executive . . seeks to place a construction upon the bill different from that which was clearly intended, and which, we believe, is clearly expressed. . . . We submit with confidence to the discriminating judgment of the House and the country, that but one construction can be given it, and that is the one adopted by

Could a direct accusation of perversion of fact go farther, and yet remain within the limits of official courtesy? Fortunately it is rare indeed that we have seen the political friends of a President forced to make such characterization of his words in a formal report to the House. Again, the

The words which prescribe the right to a pension * * * entirely exclude the construction sought to be given by the President.

Taken altogether, and not so delicately analyzed that he refinement of a chemical experiment is exceeded in in effort to do away with the plain provisions of the bill, we again submit to the judgment of the House and the country that those who framed after months of careful, deliberate consultation have made no mistake.

Even these repeated denunciations of the President's double-dealing do not satisfy the committee. His tergiversation is so flagrant that they feel compelled to return to the matter a few paragraphs later in the report with this crushing rejoiner:

We regard the strained interpretation put upon the bill in the message as AN EXCUSE rather than a reason for returning it to the House, and we believe we do no injustice to the Executive when, considering the whole message, we say that if its provisions had been plainer, and that no question could have been raised as to whether it included only those unable to labor, that he would have yet interposed objections.

Still later the committee accuses the President of actual duplicity. After quoting some expressions by him in his message similar to those which appear in the above extract from his letter of acceptance, the committee save:

The experience of your committee had brought them into hearty accord with these views of the President, and largely in accordance with his suggestions they framed a bill which they then thought, and still continue to think, will best accomplish the ends proposed.

Referring to the President's gratuitous slander upon the veterans, the committee says with patriotic warmth:

Your committee do not share in the opinion that "there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith" in the prosecution of pension claims. Nor do we believe that the soldiers of the country are prone to commit fraud, perjury, or subornation of perjury for that purpose or any other.

The committee then proceeds to defend the soldiers from this aspersion, and cites the fact that the most searching scrutiny had developt that in allowed cases but one tenth of one per cent .- or one case in 1,000 -had been discovered to be fraudulent which was a wonderfully small proportion. The report ends with this crushing in-

dictment against Mr. Cleveland's good In conclusion, we submit that the general tone of the message is to be fairly taken as an expression in advance of a purpose to use the Executive

power to prevent any further legislation that will add any new class to our pensioners. This report, with all of its stinging reflections upon the bad faith and insincerity of

veterans, was unanimously concurred in by a committee consisting of the following

Henry B. Lovering, Massachusetts, Dam-

C. C. Matson, Indiana, Democrat. E. B. Winans, Michigan, Democrat.

William H. Neece, Illinois, Democrat. John A. Swope, Pennsylvania, Democrat. W. P. Taulbee, Kentucky, Democrat. James N. Pidcock, New Jersey, Democrat William W. Ellsberry, Ohio, Democrat. John S. Pindar, New York, Democrat. E. N. Morrill, Kansas, Republican.

M. A. Haynes, New Hampshire, Republi-James E. O'Hara, North Carolina, Repub-

John G. Sawyer, New York, Republican. E. H. Conger, Iowa, Republican.

James A. Loutitt, California, Republican Is there any further testimony needed to show how little Mr. Cleveland's "windy suspirations of forced breath" before election can be relied on when it comes to real action?

The record we have presented convicts him of the grossest treachery toward the veterans at the supreme moment-at the time when the opportunity came for him to make his words good. Nine Democratic Members of Congress, strong political friends of his, joined with six Republican Members of Congress in a formal public denunciation of his recreancy to his own words and protestations. Is such a man's words now, when he is again seeking the votes of those whom he maligned and injured, to be accepted? Never!

Get your vetoes ready for election day. LET HIM SPECIFY.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the

This is a repetition of the old malignant cant which has filled the writings and speeches of the soldier-haters for years. It is the insolent assumption that the pensionroll is tainted with corruption-gives feeding ground for bummers and looters, and -supported that denunciation by their votes | rewards for political heelers. That this is false no one knows better than Mr. Cleve-

Five years ago the House Committee on Invalid Pensions-three-fifths of whom were his political friends and supporterstold him most emphatically that what he said in regard to corruption in the pension list was entirely untrue, rigid scrutiny having shown that not one allowed case in 1,000 was tainted with fraud.

In the last two Congresses he has seen committees of investigation exhaust every method to discover rottenness in the allowance of pensions, and meet with bumiliating failures in both instances. In spite of all the clamorous denunciation not a man was found upon the roll who was not rightfully put there; not a single vicious method was exposed: not a dollar was discovered which had been given for other purposes than those contemplated by the law.

It requires remarkable hardihood in Mr Cleveland to repeat the slander now, when he knows he has not a single fact to sustain it and cannot obtain one.

This sort of thing is very cheap slandermongering, Mr. Cleveland. It is below the dignity of any public man, much more that of one who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the people. Until you can produce instances or names to support such villifications of the brave, much-deserving men who are now the recipients of the Na tion's justice, it is simply shameless to insult them by inuendo.

Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

relieve against the incidents of war.

"GENEROUS COMPENSATION." In his message vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill, President Cleveland said: I cannot but remember that the soldiers of our civil war, in their pay and bounty, receive such compensation for military services as has never been received before since mankind went to war; that never before, on behalf of any soldiery, have so many and such generous laws been passed to

GROVER CLEVELAND

What was this generous compensation? At the time the war broke out, the pay of soldiers was \$11 a month, payable in gold. In 1861 this was raised to \$13 a month, and paid in paper. In 1863 the pay was raised to \$16 a month. As the paper dollar was worth 88 cents in 1862, the man who got \$13 a month really received \$11.44. In 1863 the paper dollar was worth 68.9 cents, so that a soldier's \$16 a month meant really but \$10.92. In 1864 the dollar was worth 49.2 cents, so that \$16 was only worth \$7.87. At this time common laborers were receiving from \$2 to \$2.50 a day, and mechanics from \$3 to \$5, so that a man who went into the army had to sacrifice from \$44 to \$134 a month in wages. At that time wheat ran up to \$2.75 a bushel, and flour to \$12 a barrel; calico and muslin ran up to 75 cents a yard. A soldier's pay for a month would do little more than buy a barrel of flour for

his family or a plain calico dress for his wife The compensation that Mr. Cleveland talks about was really a beggarly stipend, that would not provide the commonest necessaries of life for the smallest family. If the compensation was so generous, why did it not tempt the briefless young lawyer Cleveland from his dingy office to the turbulent front?

Get your vetoes ready for election day.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for eix weeks-until after the election-for 10 cents. "PAY OR BOUNTY."

Like all other Copperheads, Mr. Cleveland has always been greatly distressed over the vast amount paid soldiers during the war. Unable to conceive of anyone doing a dangerous, disagreeable duty for any other than a purely selfish consideration, he has always assumed and asserted that money was the prime inducement for men to enter the army and remain there. Whenever he has had occasion to discuss pension questions this idea has forced itself to the front in the most obnoxious way. Thus, he said in his Message vetoing the Dependent Pension

I cannot but remember that the soldiers of our civil war, in their pay and bounty, received such compensation for military service as has never been received by soldiers before since mankind first went to war.

If this were intended as a ghastly sarcasm instead of the statement of a fact it would be vastly more appropriate. Every man who entered the army had to make many sacrifices, and among those sacrifices was that of money he would have made by staying at home. This rule applied alike to officer and private-to those who received big bounties and those who received none The largest bounty paid was yet less than the soldier could have made by staying at home and receiving the high wages then ruling. This fact was clearly brought out in a debate in the Senate on Feb. 18, 1865 on resolutions introduced by Senator Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, to raise the commutation price of officers' rations from 30 to 50 cents and to give three months' extra pay to those officers who should remain in the service until the close of the war. Senator Wilson showed that, after paying for his clothes and other necessary expenses, a Second Lieutenant had but \$23.50 a month left for incidentals and to send home to support his family.

Senator Sherman said that though opposed to raising anybody's pay until the country was better able to pay, and had more money to pay with, yet "it is manifest to every intelligent man that, owing to the high prices of provisions and clothing, officers cannot subsist on their present pay." Senator Wilson said:

There is everywhere now a strong disposition on the part of officers to get out of the service. * . The reason is that they do not get sufficient pay to support their families as they ought to be supported. They have to make great sacrifices: they bear from home that all persons engaged in business are making money, and many of them want to get out of the service and go home and take care of their families, after having served some two, some three, and some snearly four years. Now, in order to show these men that we want them to stay in the service, in spite of the present condition of the finances of the country, we propose to say to them, "Remain in the service to the end of the war, and when you are mustered out we will pay you three-months' pay," as a sort of a bonus.

If this were true of the officers, how much more so was it of the privates? The officers got from \$103.50 (a Second Lieutenant's pay and allowances) up to several times that amount. A private got \$16 a month, with rations and clothing. Any man capable of being a soldier could make treble or quadruple his army pay and allowances by staying at home and following any of the highlypaid pursuits that were then clamoring for men to engage in them.

Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and

gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudg-

ingly acknowledged .- Cleveland's Letter of Accept-

This is Candidate Cleveland talking. A few years ago President Cleveland was acting. He was turning out Union soldiers and their widows by hundreds every week. He was not removing Republican veterans to give their places to Democratic ex-soldiers. No: these latter had as little consideration from him as their Republican comrades. It was political heelers and ex-rebels " who had the call "then. Such Democratic Generals as Sickles, Slocum, John M. Palmer, A. V. Rice. Durbin Ward, Aquila Wiley, etc., had very little consideration from the White House. But one Union soldier appeared in his Cabinet-though there were two Confederate Brigadiers holding portfolios. The Quartermaster-General of the defunct Southern Confederacy was hunted up and his political disabilities removed, in order to give him the pleasant berth of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austro-Hungary. Dabney H. Maury, a rebel Major-General and a bitter Secessionist, was given the Ministry to the United States of Colombia. Ex-rebels of various ranks were appointed Ministers to Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico. Persia, Roumania, and Venezuela; and the same partiality for those who had borne

in all the appointments. The section of the Revised Statutes of the United States giving preference to honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors of the Government for all offices and employment was a dead letter from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, when Grover Cleveland gave way to Benjamin Harrison.

arms against the Government was displayed

Comrades, do you propose to allow a return to that condition of things? If not, get your

BREEDING BEASTS OF THE FOREST. Raising wild animals is rapidly becoming an extensive business. This is not altogether a departure, for in the early part of the century French peasants made fine incomes by raising wolves, at a time when the Government was paying large bounties for wolf scalps. Some of our people have been accused of breeding foxes, wolves, bears, etc., when the State scalp market was such as to yield a fair profit in the business. But the business new is open and legitimate. A Georgia man is reported to be making a good thing out of an extensive herd of beavers that he has located and bred up. An Omaha company has bought the only herd of buffaloes in the United States outside the Yellow Stone Park, and expects

zoological gardens of the world. A buffalo calf can be raised as readily as one from a common cow, and will sell for \$600 to a zoological collection which is short of buffalo. Ostrich farming has long been a profitable business, not only in South Africa, but in this country. It is believed that it will pay well to start a kangaroo ranch in the mountains of the Far West. A New York company expects to make big dividends by raising silver and sable foxes on a couple of islands it has secured in Bering Sea. There are several skunk farms in this country, and two enterprising Pennsylvanians are getting rich raising bullfrogs. The latest proposition is to establish a big elephant farm in the valley of the Amazon, stocking it with animals transported from Africa. There are lots of queer ways of making money in this world, and the ways are getting queerer every day.

"BEFORE AND AFTER."

In June, 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the Presidency, and seeking the votes of the veterans, he signed a petition for the passage of the Service Pension Bill to give every honorably-discharged soldier \$8 a month. Not content with signing it, he added the following indorsement:

I am sure that the subject of this petition is worthy of the prompt, careful consideration of Congress, and that the fullest justice should be done to the parties in whose interest this move-GROVER CLEVELAND.

Feb. 11, 1887, when, as he thought, securely anchored in the White House for another term, he said in his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, a measure which did not go nearly so far as the Service Pension bill

Never before in the history of the country has it been proposed to render Government aid toward the support of any of its soldiers based alone upon a military service so recent, and where age and circumstances appeared so little to demand such

Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and as a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful

GROVER CLEVELAND. Can there be any confidence placed in a man who will go back on his pre-election promises so shamelessly? We are sure there cannot. Get your vetoes ready for election

Some of the soldier-hating papers are going into spasms over the report that Whitelaw Reid was elected a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at the recent National Encampment. This is ridiculous, as every comrade knows, since Mr. Reid lacks the necessary qualification-he never was regularly mustered into the serv ice of the United States during the war of the rebellion and honorably discharged therefrom. The only basis for the report was this: Mr. Reid was a war correspondent in West Virginia during the exciting struggle in the early part of 1861 for the possession of the State. He made a great many friends and acquaintances among the men serving there at that time, and his letters attracted a good deal of attention. Col. Theodore F. Lang. the Chairman of the Eighth Corps and Army of West Virginia on the Reunion Committee, thought it would be a pleasant thing to have Mr. Reid present at the great Reunion of the Eighth Corps on Grand Army Place, and sent him a courteous invitation. Mr. Reid could not attend, but sent a graceful letter, which was read in the Reunion and received with cheers. This is all there was of it.

TRIBUNETS. A MISCONCEPTION.



Maj. Sunklands (a prominent citizen of Arkansas)-I'd like a book of poems, suh. Bookseller-By what author, sir?

Mai. Sunklands-I don't know that it makes any particuluh diffunce, sub, just so it has a han some binding. I want it to give as a buthday present to my niece. What would you their Congressman, Hon. Merriott Brosius, is suggest, suh?

Bookseller-A handsome binding? Take Maj. Sunklands-Thanks, sub. I don't mind sortuh mingling pleasuh with business. What kind of tobacco do you use?

ME WAS USED TO IT.



Little Boy (sobbing by the roadside)-Uhwah! nh-wah! Oo-hoo-hoo. Passerby-What is the matter, my little

to make money breeding from them for the | teeth, and I just know his old ones will be cut down to fit me. Uh-wah! Wa-ha-ha-hoo!

THE GREATER. 三三二

Two men of haughty bearing met upon a narrow footboard which spanned a filthy slough. One held his head on high like a lawn tennis champion, the other bore himself with an air of pride befitting the brother-in-law of him who taketh a city. "Stand aside, fellow," said one, "and let me

"Step off into the mud yourself," answered

the other. "Do you know who I am?" "Naw; nor do I-by gosh!-care."

"Sirrah, I am the man who was cured of catarrh, and whose portrait appears in all the great daily papers." "Aw! Get behind yourself! I am the hus-

of jelly." And the catarrh man stepped off and stood in the mud up to his knees and uncovered his head while the jelly man walked across the slough dryshod.

A POOR MARKSMAN. "So Scatterton went hunting with you, ch?

Poor marksman isn't he?" "Poor? I don't believe he could hit a flock of barns if they were to fly up 10 feet from the

"Aw! What do know about poultry?"

KNEW IT ALL

"Young man, I am a Methodist minister and have attended 18 annual conferences."

INCREASING HER STATUBE. Flint-You know how very short Miss Tiny Tott is?

"Well, she is taking measures to increase her hight materially."

"Yes; she is going to be spliced next week." "Haw! haw!"

PERSONAL.

When Gen. Francis A. Walker was abroad he said some nice things about Irishmen in America at the tercentenary celebration of Trinity College, Dublin. The Keltic element of Boston's population evinced its appreciation of those expressions by giving the General a reception in Tremont Temple a few evenings ago. The affair was conducted by the veterans of the 9th and 28th Mass. An interesting relic of the old days in California. the days before the "bear flag" was raised and the Argonauts began to swarm into the land, is the little frame house near Agua Caliente, occupied nearly half a century ago by General then (Lieutenant) Joseph Hooker. Hooker purchased from Gen. Vallejo a township of land, and on a high knoll sheltered by oak trees built the house which is still standing. A correspondent visited the cottage recently, and found in the attle many souvenirs

of the General's stay there, among them a saddle

and some pistols, but most prized of all a table on

which Hooker used to play chess with the young officers of the garrison. A Wilmington (Del.) paper says that there was at least one more survivor of the Mexican war in the G.A.R. parade at Washington on Tuesday last, in addition to the one mentioned by the local papers on Wednesday-John Guthrie, now a member of Sheridan Post, 23, Wilmington, Department of Delaware. Mr. Guthrie is in his 68th year, and these who do not know this fact would imagine that he was at least 10 years younger. His step is firm, his eyes bright, his brain clear, and altogiher is quite as vigorous as many men only half his age. He not only served faithfully in the Mexican war, on board the revenue cutter Forward, Capt, Nones, but in the 2d Del., Co. K, and also in the 8th Del., Co. A, and assisted to stamp out the little unpleasantness we had with our Southern neighbors. Mr. Guthrie has been heard to say frequently that if our Government got into any trouble and was in want of men, he would again

offer his services. The Chicago Journal thinks that in his oration delivered at Chattanooga before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. H. V. Boynton corrected what he asserted to be errors in the Memoirs of Grant and Sherman, and gave to Gens. Buell and Thomas a degree of credit for certain actions not heretofore accorded them. Such addresses as this by Gen. Boynton are good things. They need in no sense be looked upon as presumptuous or as reflecting upon the great Generals whose accounts are criticized, while, on the other hand, they assist in correcting the natural errors of early history. Gen. Boynton's address may arouse unthinking adverse comment, but we cannot have too much elucidation or correction of the story of the great events of the war from men of his ability and great opportunities. History is manysided, and the result of much sifting and analyzing

Jacob B. Gable, who served in Co. F. 122d and 214th Pa. was recently appointed Postmaster at Lititz, Pa. There were 10 applicants for the posttion, and the veterans of Lititz and of Lancaster County rejoice that one of their number succeeded in getting the place. Comrade Gable is Adjutant of Stevens Post, of Lititz, and was Postmaster at Penn for eight years, and assistant for four years in the Manhelm postoffice, in the same County. The comrades of Lancaster County think the every inch the soldier's friend.

Comrade A. C. Buell, "The Cannoneer," writes

as follows from Philadelphia; "The more I reflect on the scenes and incidents of the Encampment the more colossal it seems to me. I do not think that its significance is yet fully appreciated by the veterans. It will grow upon them by reflection until they realize the fact that the 26th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army in Washington last week was one of the great events in the life of the Nation-unique, superb, colossal; a testimonfal to the mental, moral and physical vigor of American manhood, which no other nation could produce, and which I am afraid no historian will ever be able to fitly describe. Who would believe that the thousands upon thousands of sober, welldressed, polite and distinguished-looking gentlemen of middle age, or a little past, who filled Washington last week were private soldiers in the greatest armies ever organized, and fought the most tremendous battles known to history 30 years ago? We always reason from particulars to generalizations, from small incidents to grand results. Here is a case. On page 127 of "The Cannoneer" is a group of boy pictures, copied from tintypes taken in camp 30 years ago. Last week a group of 10 men sat for a photograph at Bell's Gallery in Washington, of whom four-Cook, Klinefelter, Shemmell, and I-appear in the group of 1863. And yet we are not old men, and do not intend to be for a good many years yet. That is a small incident, but it illustrates what I was saying-it is a sample of the stuff the Grand Army is made of." Maj. Leonard L. Potter, who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war of the rebel-

ion, was present throughout the G.A.R. Reunion

last week, and while here was the guest of his old

friend and comrade, Col. Charles T. Eldridge, at

Bottom, Mass., on Saturday last thoroughly delighted with Washington and the treatment and entertainment he received while here.

Mrs. Mary A. Wiswell and Mrs. A. M. Lewis, of Lynn, and Mrs. Jennie Wiswell, of South Boston. Mass., all connected with the Woman's Relief Corps, have been in Washington since the commencement of the Grand Encampment of the G.A.R. The two former are now visiting Col. and Mrs. C. T. Eldridge, at 2028 Portner Place, Washington. The latter left for her home on Saturday last. Mrs. Wiswell thinks Washington so beautiful she hates to leave it. She speaks in very high terms of her treatment and entertainment while here, and hopes Washington will again see the G.A.R. in full regalia before many years.

Comrade Martin V. Tripp was married to Miss Alecia C. Cary on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at Plymouth,

That our paper is the best medium in the United States for comrades to learn of matters of interest to them the following, clipped from the Duncannon (Pa.) Record, will attest; "While reading THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about a week ago Alonzo Sumner's eyes came across the following notice : Wanted-By James Smith, Onaga, Kan.-The address of any comrade of Co. A, 7th Vt. Inf., who knew George Smith, who was drowned in the Rio Grande River in June, 1865.' It occurred to Mr. Sumner immediately that his diary contained the necessary information, and he got it and found written in it the following: 'June 17, Saturday-Remained in quarters. One man, private Smith. drowned in Rio Grande River. Weather fine. Mr. Sumner belonged to the same company and ha recollected the incident as soon as he read the

Miss Jessie Harlan Lincoln, the daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, American Minister to England, has entered the Iowa Wesleyan University in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and will take the classical course. Harlow N. Higinbotham, of Chicago, who was chosen President of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair a faw weeks ago, has been connected with the mercantile house of Field, Palmer & Leiter, and its successor, Marshall Field & Co., since 1869. He was a soldier in the Union army, but his service was mainly in the Quartermaster's Department. His economy and industry resulted in prosperity, and much of the wealth he has acquired has been lavished on organized charities band of the woman who has put up 38 tumblers | like the Home for Incurables and the Newsboys'

> The nomination of Miss Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, as a member of the Board of Education having been pigeon-holed by the Common Council, Mayor Washburne has sent it in again, and petitions are pouring in upon the ungracious City Fathers to confirm the appointment. It has been intimated that the opposition is not so much a personal hostility to Miss Sweet as to the idea of putting women in office at all. Miss Sweet was appointed by Gen. Grant Pension Agent at Chicago, and was removed by Mr. Cleveland.

> A special dispatch from Bay City, Mich., dated Sept. 22, says: "In a two-room shanty in the suburbs of the city, foul with the gathered flith of weeks, the dead body of Mrs. Clara Hosmer was this morning found lying on the bed, where her helpless and crippled husband has lain for years. She had been attacked with fever several days ago, and with no one to nurse her had literally, so the physicians say, starved to death. The husband, too, is also in the throes of death from lack of food He is scarcely able to speak, but says over a week has elapsed since anything passed his lips. He is a veteran of the war, but in spite of wounds that made him a helpless cripple has steadily refused to apply for a pension." And yet the soldier-hating papers of New York tell us that all old soldiers are bummers, coffee-coolers and deadbeats.

> The appointment of Col. John H. Keatley, of the 104th Pa., as Commandant of the Soidiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, is regarded with general favor. Col. Keatley has an admirable war record, and during Mr. Cleveland's Administration was United States Judge of Alaska.

> > MUSTERED OUT.

If those who send obituary notices would follow the form used below it would insure immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. TURNER.-At Yates Center, Kan., Sept. 17, 1892. Dr. John W. Turner, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Ky. Cav. Comrade Turner was Surgeon of Wood Post, 185, of Yates Center. He leaves a widow and two

BEAM -At Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17, 1892, John T. Beam, Co. H. 211th Pa., aged 47 years. He leaves a widow and three children GILLEN.-At Brazil, Ind., Sept. 12, 1892, John Gillen, Co. B, 14th Ind. Comrade Gillen enlisted June 7, 1861, and was discharged June 20, 1864. He was a member of Gen. Canby Post, 2.

PRATT.-At 137 West Forty-second street, New York, Sept. 21, 1892, Capt. Henry Pratt, 12th and 89th N. Y., aged 54 years. Comrade Pratt enlisted for three months in the 12th N. Y., and upon being mustered out re-enlisted in the 89th N. Y., shortly afterward being made Lieutenant. At Antistam he was wounded, and he resigned in December 1862. During his term of service he was engaged in the defenses at Washington, and was with Pat terson in his operations in the Shenandosh. He was also in the first Maryland campaign, Burnside's expedition, and was present at the battle o Fredericksburg and in the campaign in North Carolina. Capt. Pratt was a member of the U. S. Grant Post and also of the Loyal Legion. He was a widower, his wife having died about two years ago. He leaves two children—a son and a daugh-

"WE'LL SLEEP TO-MORROW, BOYS!"

BY J. R. CUTTER, CO. R. 29TH ME., RIVERSIDE, CAL. [At Fisher's Hill the writer heard Gen. Sheridan say cheerily, as he rode past in the dusk, "We'll sleep to-morrow, boys!" So we pursued Early's routed army all night, in good spirits, though husgry, for issue of rations was 24 hours overdue.]

> Where Massanutten looms Above the cragged way : But in the covering night That takes the vanished rout. Pressing their rumbling flight The close pursuit streams out. For what were the avail If darkness rob the day-Make void the blood and toil,

And bear our prize away?

Restores the column's poise-

So now the General's voice

Now evening's shadow comes.

Heavy with victory,

Bids hearts and muscles brace-"We'll sleep to-morrow, boys!" The golden hinges turn: The score of years is long ;-Again the campfires burn, Again goes round the song. From nights of toll and gloom, To sleep-forbidden eyes Peace' restful triumphs come,

No more the battle rocks Along the blighted plain, While from its steely shocks We thresh the iron grain; Nor now the fallen lie And list the passing shout, And drain the canteens dry While fast their blood flows out

And freedom's victories.

Like sound of viols' boards. Tempered to grain of age, In hum of cheery words Cometh the full heart's gage. Old friendships flame their light Where now the line deploys; We'll keep the fires to-night, And sleep to-morrow, boys!

Though broken are the fours

That stood in rain or shine And stacked their arms with ours Together in the line, Yet Memory's brooding bent Makes the ranks full again, And her close shelter-tent Covers the comrades in. Wherever Man hath part

Shineth a kindlier sun, And he bath better heart. For deeds that these have done; And look! the flags are bright; Upon our children's heads Playeth supernal light Down from the silken shreds! O, sweet to join our mates

For the brief campfire's span, While in the near time waits The Christ who loveth man! For where the people come, In Freedom's holy joys, To deck the honored tomb, WE'LL SLEEP TO-MORROW, BOTS!

2028 Portner Place northwest. The Major is 73 years of age, and is blessed with good health and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for els a sound constitution. He has attended many Reunions of the G.A.R., but has never attended one weeks-until after the election-for 10 cents. that, in point of numbers and appearance, compared with this one. He left for his home, Rock | This is a great offer.